



'GOOD' GOVERNMENT FOR WHOM?

Not For The People Says CCF Leader

"Apparently the more oil we get the more it's going to cost us," said Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., provincial leader of the C.C.F., in commenting on the recent increase in the price of gasoline, in a radio address over Alberta stations of the CBC Dominion network on Wednesday.

Mr. Roper revealed that figures used by the Alberta government purporting to show that \$165,000,000 had been spent in the search for oil in the province, had been taken from a political advertisement of the Alberta Petroleum Association in the 1944 election campaign.

The C.C.F. leader charged that the figures were false and misleading. He quoted the Financial Post to prove that only \$75,000,000 had been spent in all Canada on the search for oil and that the one hundred million barrels of oil taken from Turner Valley alone had a value of twice the amount expended.

Mr. Roper charged that from the standpoint of policy and administration the province is getting bad government.

"With another election in sight the 'good government' talk is being

(Continued on Page 8)

Here's Our "Social Credit"



Oil well "blowing in" in the Leduc field, southwest of Edmonton. Oil company executives estimate that this rich field will produce a minimum of 100 million barrels. The present price of crude oil at the well is \$3.72 per barrel. Gasoline recently has taken two jumps in price to the consumer.

Photo by Alfred Blyth, A.R.P.S.

Solon E. Low Speculates On Manning's Retirement

Is Premier Manning of Alberta getting ready to quit? Who will be his successor? These questions have been raised by a statement given to reporters in Ottawa by Solon E. Low, national leader of the Social Credit party.

According to Mr. Low, Mr. Manning's health has not been too good recently and may result in his retirement from politics. He did not know, he said, who would succeed Mr. Manning in the event of the Premier's withdrawal during the coming year.

Mr. Low's statement brings out into the open rumors that have been prevalent in Edmonton for some time. It is being said that Mr. Manning will remain as Premier only until after an early election and will then resign if the government is returned.

A contest between Hon. W. A. Fallow, Solon Low and Hon. Lucien Maynard for the Premiership is said to be in prospect if Mr. Manning retires.

BIG SHOT REVELRY CUTS INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON. — Recently "Labor" carried a story of how Uncle Sam is being robbed out of billions of dollars by tax cheaters. It was based on an article which appeared in the extremely conservative magazine, "United States Week."

The magazine estimated the loss to the government at five to eight billions a year, more than enough to give every taxpayer, a 20 per cent cut in his income tax.

Last month, "Collier's" big national magazine, disclosed still another way in which the Treasury is being kipped out of huge sums in income taxes—that is, by lavish revels put on by corporations, and included in "expense of doing business."

Legitimate?

Entitled "Pleasure Before Business," the article was written by

(Continued on Page 8)

CCUF Urges AID FOR EUROPE WITHOUT STRINGS

Aid to Europe must be granted without political strings, and Canada should take her full part in a recovery plan, the C.C.U.F. (Co-operative Commonwealth University Federation) convention, meeting in McGill Dec. 28th and 29th, declared in a resolution issued to the press.

Resolutions passed by the C.C.U.F. students were:

1. We support the C.C.F. Parliamentary Group in its fight to reintroduce price controls and food subsidies.
2. Be it resolved that D.V.A. grants should be adjusted to meet the increased cost of living.
3. We urge that on all University campuses there be opportunity for the free expression of all political beliefs.

(Continued on Page 8)

Drastic Cuts In Exports To Britain

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA (CPA).—Amounts of food going to Britain will be drastically cut under the 1948 contracts announced last week-end in Ottawa. The reason why Britain must eat less bacon, eggs, and cheese—and the little will cost her more than before—is that Canadian production has long been sabotaged by short-sighted, shifting government policies, and especially by the government's action which threw feed grain on the open market. At one blow great sections of the hog dairy and poultry industry were cut—

despite the world's clamor for food. With costs too high, hogs, cattle and poultry were slaughtered, breeding stock sold—farmers went out of the livestock business.

At a press conference in Ottawa Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, admitted, "Britain would take larger quantities of all these foods if we could deliver them." But the farmers had been forced out of production because the guarantee of stable costs and prices was withdrawn.

Therefore, in 1948—Britain will get only 50,000,000 pounds (Continued on Page 8)

Australia Farmers To Tour Canada

MELBOURNE. — Three Australian farmers will leave soon for a tour of the United States, Canada and Britain. They are winners of the New South Wales Progressive Farmers' Competition sponsored by the State Government, the Government's Rural Bank and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. They are: W. A. Meares of Forbes, winner in the mixed farming section; N. R. Buttsworth of Shannonnville, who was the first in the dairy farming section, and W. H. Bruce of Broken Hill, in the specialist section.

PEACE RIVER CANDIDATE



P. A. ROWE,

the C.C.F. candidate for Peace River, is principal of the Buchanan Creek School at North Star. He is active in community work being secretary of the Credit Union, president of North Star Co-operative Association, and Exalted Ruler of North Star Elks Lodge. He is also a member of the North Star Community Club of which he was secretary for over five years.

In Britain

A MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN NEW HOMES

OTTAWA (CPA).—On Christmas Eve Health Minister Aneurin Bevan announced that 1,000,000 persons have moved into new houses complete under Britain's postwar building program.

The total number of houses, permanent and temporary, which are finished and occupied is almost 300,000, he added.

Bevan claimed that by the end of October, 1947, builders had provided "nearly two-thirds of the 750,000 additional homes estimated by the coalition government to be required at the end of the war to provide a separate home for every family in need of one."

N.S.W. Brickworks Proves Value Public Enterprise

MELBOURNE (CPA).—An example of successful Government enterprise in Australia is given in the record of the New South Wales State Brickworks.

Since their re-establishment little over a year ago, the State brickworks has become the largest producer of bricks in the Southern Hemisphere, and one of the largest dry-press yards in the world.

30 Million Bricks Yearly Describing the progress made by the works, the State Minister for Works, Mr. Cahill, said that notwithstanding difficulties of re-establishment after illness of ten years the plant was now producing at the rate of 30 millions of

bricks a year. The undertaking had not found it necessary to apply the 10/- a thousand increase in price approved by the Prices Commissioner on the application of the existing private manufacturing combine. The State Brickworks were still supplying both common and face bricks at 10/- a thousand less than the price being charged by private manufacturers.

The same story of success applied also to other enterprises being operated by the Labor Government in New South Wales, including the State Dockyard at Newcastle, and the Southern Electricity Supply System, taking power and light to far-flung areas.



PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

It has been said a great many times, of course, but it is still true that many of our values in this strange world of human beings are completely cockeyed. Errol Flynn, a movie actor, has just signed a contract for fifteen years to make one picture a year at \$250,000 per picture. There is just one tough clause in the contract. He can be required to work a full fourteen weeks in any year. The President of the United States of America gets a salary of \$75,000 a year. I drove up to a service station in San Jose, California, one day and the customer ahead of me was a lady who said to the attendant, "Have you had any more thrills like you were telling me about the other day?" The young man answered in an awed voice, "No, I never expect to have anything as wonderful as that happen around here again." When he came to speak to me he said, "Did you hear what that girl asked me?" and when I indicated that I had, he told me the whole wonderful story.

"I was standing here just as I might be at any time," he said, "when a sleek convertible job drove up and the driver said, just as you would have said, to fill 'er up. I filled 'er up and checked the oil and wiped the windshield and windows, just the same as I'd do it for you, and then went to get the guy's credit card, just as I would yours." He paused for the proper effect, and with his eyes shining and his voice quavering

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INFLATION

The so-called "free enterprise" profit system develops new complications as it loses its competitive nature and becomes a planned monopoly structure almost global in its scope. New pains appear in unexpected places of capitalist economy.

Whoever thought 25 years ago that any country could be too rich with gold? The U.S.A. is finding out today that a country can have too much gold for its own good. The universal dollar shortage also is a complication that was not expected on such a scale. After the first world war it was local and easily overcome. Now it threatens the whole capitalist structure. These complaints are aggravated and their solution complicated by the ever-growing and expanding Socialist sector in the world in which orthodox methods of trade and finance are being replaced by new and radical methods.

The scope and style of "free enterprise" is being cramped.

The most devastating of all capitalist ills, however, is inflation. Whenever it appears in any sector of capitalist economy there is serious trouble ahead. A glance back into recent history shows that inflation has invariably been followed by fundamental social change. Immediately after the first world war inflation preceded the great social changes in Russia, Germany and Austria. Today, two years after the 1945 Armistice, inflation in France, Italy and China has brought on stormy social upheavals. Other countries are taking drastic measures in an effort to cope with inflation, which in turn may bring about unpredictable social effects. The U.S.A. and Canada are experiencing inflation of alarming proportions.

I am not a financial technician qualified to discuss various causes for the financial crisis of the capitalist system. But, I am interested in the effects of inflation on society. So, I believe, are the readers of this column. In particular we are interested as to what effect inflation will have on social trends in Canada.

Generally speaking inflation aggravates a capitalist crisis. It intensifies the rate of profiteering, which concentrates a larger portion of national buying power in fewer hands. Rising costs of primary necessities slow down consumption of many needs incorporated in our present standard of living. The sure effect of this is increased unemployment which in turn lowers consumption. The end result is depression with all the social hardships that go with it.

The general lowering of the standard of life increases many social ills, such as slum areas, crime, sickness etc. Inflation wipes out savings and reserves. Already they have been reduced practically by half, because the savings dollar only buys half the amount of goods it did before the war. Apologists for "free enterprise" try to kid themselves and keep up morale by publishing figures which show greater bank deposits, conveniently forgetting that these dollars are only worth now 50 cents when shopping for houses or pork chops.

Inflation inflicts great suffering and privation on those who have to live on incomes fixed before the war. Insurance policies are losing their value. The feeling of security insurance provided is evaporating with the dollar. Generally speaking inflation is destroying the "stake" that so many

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

COMMON SENSE vs. MOONSHINE

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: Two political leaders issued statements recently, M. J. Coldwell, M.P., and Premier Manning. I want readers of the People's Weekly to compare the two: Coldwell's practical statement of things which should be done, and Manning's recital of points of political propaganda. I believe that the difference between these two statements is the difference between the practical common sense of the C.C.F. and the political moonshine of Social Credit.

Manning's Proposals:

1. Individual and collective re-dedication to the Social Credit cause.
2. All-out recruiting campaign to enlist the active support of all who think like Social Creditors.
3. All-out effort to enlist goodwill and co-operation of those who are not yet Social Creditors but who share in the desire to make Alberta "the greatest and best province in Canada."
4. Progressive legislative program to develop internal economy.
5. An all-out offensive on the second front throwing our full weight behind the drive to plant the banner of Social Credit on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Coldwell's Proposals:

1. Reimposition at the earliest possible date of price control on all the basic necessities of life: food, clothing and fuel.
2. Renewal of the subsidies on milk, butter, bread, feed grain, cotton and wool.
3. Closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the elimination of speculation in essential foods.
4. Reconstruction of the prices board in such a manner that it can adequately administer price controls.
5. Reintroduction of the excess profits tax.
6. Rationing, if necessary, of any essential commodity which in such short supply that some Canadians may not get their minimum share.

Yours,
J. W. DILLER.

TAKES ISSUE WITH FOOT

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In last week's edition of the "People's Weekly", there appeared a well written article by Mr. Michael Foot, the clever Socialist M.P. and writer.

In this article, Mr. Foot referred to increased coal and steel production in Great Britain, and, by inference, gave the credit to the Socialist Government and its policies. Mr. Foot said the steel industry could have done even better if the nationalized coal mines had been able to supply more coal. What he did not mention, however, was the fact that the steel industry has so far escaped nationalization, is still in private hands, and is, apparently, setting the lead in increased production. This is something Mr. Foot apparently overlooked, or did he?

However, it is only right that people thought they had in the capitalist system. More people than ever are giving serious consideration to the socialist program of planned economy, co-operation, profit and price control.

Inflation is recruiting people for the C.C.F. It is the hard road to socialism. I suggest the easier road of joining the C.C.F., and electing a C.C.F. government at the first opportunity before all your savings are wiped out or too many wrinkles develop in our tummies.

January is a good month to join up.

people in Alberta should have the whole picture to choose from.

Yours,
CECIL SUTHERLAND.

Editor's Note—We wonder if Mr. Sutherland overlooked the fact that the record in steel production was possible only because of the amazing record of the nationalized mines. From January to August the output of coal was increased by 4,244,000 tons over the same period in the previous year, and in October alone the industry produced 350,000 tons more a week than in October 1946. This record of improved production by the nationalized mines which, as Mr. Foot put it, was "one of the most amazing administrative feats of modern times" caused Basil Dean, writing for the Southern newspapers to say, about the record in steel, "part of the credit for the achievement in steel must go to the coal miners". Without the increased production of coal made possible by nationalization of the mines there could not have been the good record in steel.

WOULD EXTEND WHEAT BOARD OPERATIONS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In the course of your report covering "Agriculture", in the party's provincial program, I see that it was "recognized that while little could be done by any provincial government to obtain higher prices for farm products, it could do a great deal to assist farmers in reducing production costs and increasing the efficiency of their operations." (People's Weekly, Nov. 29).

I agree; but I also desire to put forward a suggestion—but slightly removed from the price sense—which I trust may be considered constructive: I believe that it would be a sound and timely policy for the various provincial legislatures to initiate action on the coarse grains front, by inviting the federal government to widen the powers of the Canadian Wheat Board to include oats, barley, etc., in its operations? This, as I see the problem, would be good business from the farm viewpoint—a death sentence on grain speculation, "which is devoutly to be wished".

EPICETUS.

"Does your wife have her own way in the home?"

"Well, she writes up her diary a week ahead."

Just a Minute

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

"Free enterprise" has become monopoly enterprise.

Figures released recently by the Bank of Canada annual report show that only 13% of the depositors in Canadian banks have accounts totalling more than \$1,000. And the 13% of the depositors own 74% of the total savings.

One-eighth of the depositors in Canada own ¾ of the total savings!

Remember that the great depositors are also the great investors outside of bank deposits entirely. Count in the millions of people who never have income enough to get even \$1.00 in a savings account. Then one can see how small a proportion of the people really own the wealth of Canada.

"Free enterprise" has become monopoly enterprise—control of the first opportunity to dictate employment, wages, housing, prices; and "freedom" of the people to accept this regimentation or suffer the consequences.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

DO YOU not find that some really minor reason often gives a very added zest to some pleasure such as the reading of a book? The fact, for instance, that Edward McCourt's home had been comparatively near as distances go in the West—in fact in the same constituency—added to my interest in looking forward to reading his recent book, "Music at the Close" which was a joint winner in the Ryerson Fiction award of 1947. And now what makes me the more eager to comment on it to you was the spending of a most pleasant evening in the company of the author, his wife and young Michael. It was indeed an outstanding pleasure.

In the first place the dust jacket with its reproduction of a painting by R. H. Hurley of the University, hasn't it the "truly rural" Alberta look? And on the back cover is an equally good portrayal of Mr. McCourt himself. And over and over again through the book we find true pictures of scenes familiar to so many of us, for they are of Alberta—rural Alberta. We see the prairies in their different colorings of the different seasons. We see our prairie flowers, our prairie weeds alas, and unfortunately we see the bare homes, the decrepit looking buildings, the barbed wire gates. We attend the school room dance, the county funeral and the baseball fan may be interested in the fine points of the sports' day games.

But these are only a background for the theme is the development of Neil Fraser, the orphan boy of eastern Canada, who came to his elderly great-uncle and aunt to make their western home his home. The story goes on with the life of the boy, in some respects a great tragedy, in others,

only the commonplace development hinged very often on trifles. It takes us to the battleground of Europe.

It takes us through experiences we recall, the Saskatchewan coal miners' strike, the "locust years" as he terms it, on the farm, the first Social Credit meetings which brought it into political power—promises which have never yet been fulfilled.

Sometimes a short sentence, true of the earlier days, shows us that history is being written. For instance, he refers to the almost universal goal of the earlier days—retiring to the coast. How often now we note, with wider family connections, better roads for travelling, greater comforts in our province, the city or the local small town vies with the coast.

And one thing I could not help but note as a tribute to our C.C.F.: When the disgusted Gil gives this portrayal of Neil: "Neil, the farmer, is a great guy, in a lot of ways the best guy on earth. But as far as he's concerned, only one thing matters, wheat! As long as there's a market for his wheat he doesn't give a hoot about the industrial worker—doesn't know he exists. But once the bottom drops out of the wheat market, he can be led by the nose by any political racketeer who has a formula for upping the price. It never occurs to him that he and the worker are caught in the same trap". The C.C.F. has taught us we are in the same trap.

Truth in advertising was upheld when some shirts, said by their manufacturer to be able to laugh at the laundry, came back with their sides split.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.

EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 3411 13rd Avenue.

Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9937 80th Avenue, phone 23916; Secy.-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10312 75th Street, Phone 71937. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10744 95th Street, phone 18941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1328, Edmonton, Alta.—United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple. President, J. A. Logan, 9117 Jasper Avenue. Fin. Sec'y, L. D. Pollard, 9122 101A Ave.

Street: Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith 11322 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Crank, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesdays in each month in Labour Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 8418 108A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Smith, c/o G.W.G. Co.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, Edmonton. Tom Steele, 9414 106th St., Edmonton. Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

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ACQUIRING THEIR WEAPONS

TO the interests which are exploiting Alberta's natural resources it is worth many millions of dollars to prevent the election of a C.C.F. government. Those interests are moving rapidly to acquire the weapons of publicity which they think will help them in their fight.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* has been sold to a syndicate in which, according to the *Financial Post*, the leading figure is Mr. H. R. Milner, K.C. The same syndicate owns the *Calgary Albertan*. Mr. Milner is president of the companies controlling the production and sale of natural gas in the province and is a director of several oil companies.

It is significant that the new owners of the *Bulletin* in their initial announcement said one of the objectives of the paper would be, "The development of the natural resources of Northern Alberta and the North West Territories—oil, coal, natural gas, the precious and base metals, fisheries and the products of the forest—in a sound and economic manner." If the people of Alberta don't already know what a group of capitalists seeking to exploit the province's resources mean by "a sound and economic manner" it is about time they found out.

Because it challenges such powerful forces the C.C.F. in the coming provincial election will be subjected to the most violent opposition ever directed against a political organization in Canada. It will be an important test for the C.C.F. It will be an even more important test for the people of Alberta.

KEEPING UP THE GOOD WORK

SOME time ago the People's Weekly wondered editorially if the Alberta Educational Council which did such effective work last year had ceased to function. We are happy to see that our fears were groundless. The Association is beginning another campaign similar to that carried on a year ago.

There is very little improvement in the situation in the schools. The Minister of Education in speaking to a teachers' meeting in Edmonton last week said there were 89 more teachers in the schools than there were last year. At a similar rate of improvement it will take the present government at least six years to get the schools fully manned.

That isn't good enough and the Alberta Educational Council has plenty of reason to arouse again the people of the province to demand effective action by the government to improve the situation.

Chief feature of the Association's campaign this winter will be to obtain greater grants for education from the provincial treasury. The demand will still be for the province to pay fifty per cent of the cost of elementary and secondary education in the province.

TRYING TO WRIGGLE OUT

IT is tremendously amusing to hear Social Credit members of parliament trying to wriggle themselves out of the bad spot they are in with respect to their opposition to price controls. The Gallup Poll which showed that 76% of Canadians wanted price controls has really put their wind up.

But they cannot wriggle out. Mr. Low and his associates shrieked louder than anybody else for the dropping of all controls. They derided the King government for moving so slowly in lifting price ceilings. They howled in season and out of season for "free enterprise." They wanted the Canadian economy back into the hands of the profiteers as quickly as possible.

Some Alberta Social Crediters began to worry about the situation before the Alberta Social Credit convention met in November. They had a resolution asking investigation by the provincial government. Premier Manning cracked down on the suggestion with the statement that, "if this resolution means price control I want to make it clear that Social Credit is opposed to price controls in any form."

What price, the "Just Price!"

GASOLINE PRICES UP

WITH accounts of new wells being brought in in the Leduc field almost every day, Albertans might think that corresponding news of cheaper gasoline would also appear.

That apparently isn't the way it works out. There have been two recent increases in the price of gasoline. It would appear that the more oil we have the more we pay for our gasoline.

The price of crude oil at the Leduc wells has been increased from \$2.67 when the field first came in, to \$3.72 now. The oil monopoly charges itself more for the crude oil and then charges the consumer more for the gasoline because the price of crude oil has gone up!

THE THIRD COLUMN

COSTLY NEW YEAR

The Montreal Standard,

January 3:

"Without benefit of prevision, officials in touch with various phases of national affairs believe it is possible to give a good indication of what the coming year holds. On the basis of their knowledge and background, they are prepared to make certain predictions. They do so with the reservation that the unexpected still may happen. Here is the outlook for 1948 as the experts see it:

"If 1947 was a black year for the cost of living, it may appear a pale grey alongside 1948.

"The government has abandoned previous hopes that the cost of living index would settle somewhere between 140 and 145. Now no one will venture a guess as to how high prices will go before the decline sets in. In the U.S. the cost of living index is over 165 and still going up. It is held here that, on a long term basis, Canada's cost of living cannot lag far behind that of the U.S.

"The rise in the British food contract prices, possible purchases by the U.S. in Canada under the Marshall Plan, our own emergency scheme to save U.S. dollars—all these are seen as adding to the inflationary trend in 1948."



HOPELESS TASK

Wetaskiwin Times, Dec. 17:

"If the Social Credit party has any hopes of reforming Mr. Jacques through publicly banning his articles, temporarily or otherwise, they are doomed to disappointment. His egoism precludes any possibility of an admission of error. If they wait for Mr. Jacques to change his views they will wait a long, long time.

"The Social Credit party might just as well stop beating around the bush and tell Mr. Jacques to his face that he is not wanted in the party. If his views are not suitable for the pages of the party publication surely they are not worthy of Social Credit support in the House of Commons or, for that matter, in a nominating convention at the next election."



MYSTIFYING!

"Labor," December 20:

"A lot of strange things are going on nowadays, but here is one of the most mystifying:

"After the war, Uncle Sam turned over to China millions of tons of American equipment in China and on Pacific islands.

"This week, the Bethlehem Steel Company bought a million tons of this equipment from China, for use as steel scrap in the United States. Other American companies have bought some of the equipment also, hauling much of it from islands which the Chinese have never seen.

"The Chinese government is also selling large quantities to other countries around the world.

"Who gets the money? Generalissimo Chiang and members of the Soong family?"



PURE AND UNDEFILED

The Nation, Dec. 27:

"Anton Refregier, painting a mural in a San Francisco post office, has been ordered by the Public Buildings Administration to eliminate from his design a projected portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In addition, Refregier was told to take out a banner celebrating the eight-hour day. 'The eight-hour day is controversial,' the Public Buildings Administration said."

- FOOTPRINTS -

The Time Is Now

By J. P. Griffin

"Why have you stood doing nothing all day?"

S O-CALLED "free enterprise" is a miserable failure, compelling the few who benefit by its operations to spend millions of our money in trying to explain away the chaos it produces in the lives of most of the people. The very fact that it needs this defence is its own condemnation. Who hires an army of public relations counsellors to tell men that sunlight is good or that rain makes the grass grow?

The term free enterprise in the mouth of monopoly capitalists is the sheerest hypocrisy. They pretend to give, but they plan to withhold. They allow men to produce the fruits of the earth, but they prevent the fruits from reaching the workers' table. They build huge factories in which men labor, and then steal the results of their labor from them. They build expensive churches to save individual souls, and ruin young people by the thousands in their festering slums.

The principle cause of economic chaos may be found in the determination of monopoly industry to interfere with the operation of a free market on its own behalf. Big Business spends many thousands of our dollars in various ways to secure privileges for itself that it will not share with anyone else. Thus every increase in its own freedom of action is, of necessity, a restriction upon the freedom enjoyed by its competitors, and of the freedom of the general public to enjoy the discoveries of science and invention. It seizes possession

of segments of the world's markets, and then by international agreement prevents a balance between supply and demand by restricting production, and by increasing consumer demand through lavish advertising.

The glass cartel which dominates American trade is a case in point. The glass for the world in plates and sheets is made under international agreement in Belgium, Britain and the United States. This arrangement dates back at least to 1904. Under the British Preferential Tariff of 1932 it became of advantage to Canadian automobile manufacturers to use more British glass, because the use of British products in their cars would give them an increased claim upon markets within the Empire. They soon found however that they were only allowed to buy 22 per cent of the glass they needed from Britain. They had to get the balance of their requirements from the United States because no one else could sell it to them. Although the Canadian government would have welcomed a freer importation of glass into Canada in 1935, the glass cartel had already divided up the world market among its members saying in effect, "no matter what you want, this, and this only, is what you will get".

Why is so much of monopoly industry busy doing nothing all day long? Well, if one controls the markets of the world, then shorter hours and less production merely means greater scarcity and more profits. Ain't free enterprise grand?

Vote For Yourself

By J. E. COOK

President, Alberta C.C.F.

A J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A. for Calgary, in a recent broadcast tells that he and Mr. Roper moved a vote of non-confidence in the Alberta government, because the government failed to pay from general revenue 50% of the cost of education in this province.

Mr. Liesemer records that the present, leader of the Liberal party, who sits in

the Legislature as a non-political representative of a non-political group, the army men, voted with the government. Any Liberal should. The Social Credit government has not yet agreed, and probably never will agree, to pay 50% of the costs of education from its revenues. The fact that the government has a surplus in each of the past several years has very little to do with it.

Ontario, a province where there are many rich people, the income of which comes from the activities of working people in that province and in all the other provinces of Canada, has promised to pay 50% of the cost of education in that province. Reports from sources that study governmental problems in Ontario, say that even there it is one of the promises Premier Drew would like to withdraw.

British Columbia, a province that has many well-to-do, if not so many rich as in Ontario, pays more than 40% of the cost of education from general revenue. B.C. has a coalition government. coalition government is somehow supposed to be less obligated to its special friends than a straight party government (an odd idea). But even in B.C. it seems to be a

burden to the budget-makers and is sniped at whenever possible.

But the C.C.F. convention last month in Edmonton laid it down as fundamental in the policy of the C.C.F. to pay 50% of the costs of education in this province. The same convention recognized, too, that not enough is now being spent on education in Alberta. The C.C.F. has always felt that way.

This last convention of the C.C.F. in this province was pre-election and it was the feeling of the delegates that the way we should be realistic. It was definitely not their intention to make promises that could not be fulfilled if the C.C.F. became the government of this province.

Such promise cannot be redeemed in any of the provinces of Canada where there is no C.C.F. government. It is the policy of capitalist government to use its power to have the poor pay for the service of the poor. It is the policy of those governments, and it is a logical position, to recognize the right of the rich to keep his hard-earned profits. No such government can with reason tax the rich to pay for education of the many to compete with the few.

Alberta's Rich Resources
But Alberta has oil fields, Alberta has coal, Alberta has timber resources, (fast disappearing). Alberta has power potential. Every citizen of Alberta under proper development and distribution of its natural resources will be able to afford for his children, and his neighbor's children, education and a decent living condition. It is a C.C.F. people's movement that promises themselves.

If a C.C.F. government in Alberta cannot do it, then Alberta people have no oil field, no great coal deposits, no great forest
(Continued on Page 6)

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We Are Still On The Air

Yes, we are still broadcasting once a week over four Alberta radio stations at an average cost of \$60.00 per week. The delegates at our Provincial Convention agreed that this effort should again, this year, be financed through a separate fund, namely the "C.C.F. RADIO CLUB FUND". During the past month contributions have fallen off to such an extent that the fund is now dangerously low. However we feel that this is merely a seasonal lull and that the NEW YEAR will bring a renewed flood of individual and group "C.C.F. Radio Club Memberships" into the provincial office.

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TORONTO STUDENT HEADS CCUF GROUP

OTTAWA (CPA).—Revival of the League for Social Reconstruction, a Canadian socialist research council which, acting independently, contributed much to the original program and philosophy of the C.C.F., was strongly advocated in Montreal last week by students from six universities meeting in the second annual convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth University Federation.

"Socialists must plan that our political democracy will not be sacrificed in the achievement of economic democracy," M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, told the students at a banquet closing the convention on December 30th. Iron ore, in some of the world's largest deposits, was being entrusted to American-controlled capital coming into Quebec, Mr. Coldwell said, and he called on the young socialists to press forward in the struggle to restore the people's heritage to them and to discover the ways of developing the wealth of Canada for the happiness of her people.

On National Basis

Peter Scott, brilliant young McGill student, chaired the hard-working sessions of the convention which took constructive measures

to establish the Federation — a development of the past eighteen months which now has contact with groups at eleven universities — on a firm regional and national basis. Reid Scott, fourth-year veteran-student at the University of Toronto, was elected new national president by acclamation, and assisting him for the rest of the term will be Elgin Blair, secretary, and David Corbett, treasurer, also of Toronto. Regional Vice-presidents are Gordon Black (Dalhousie), Desmond Bowen (Carleton), and John Burton (Saskatchewan).

Students from McGill, Toronto, Dalhousie, Saskatchewan, Sir George Williams (Montreal) and Carleton (Ottawa) were present at the conference, and greetings were received from groups at University of New Brunswick, Queen's, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as from Ron Moats, C.C.Y.M. National President, and from the Student League for Industrial Democracy in the United States.

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J. QUEEN



H. RIVKIN

Names Memorialized in the Woodsworth House Library

OTTAWA (CPA).—Shelves of books in Woodsworth House library, Ottawa, will commemorate the names of two outstanding C.C.F. personalities who recently passed away in the city of Winnipeg: John Queen, many times mayor of the city and one of the founders of the C.C.F., who died last year, and Hy Rivkin, young Air Force veteran and provincial executive member, who was tragically killed in a traffic accident in 1946.

The members of John Queen's family, including his wife, Mrs.

John Queen, his son, David Queen, and three daughters, Mrs. Jean Wise, Mrs. J. Hamilton, and Mrs. Gloria Queen-Hughes, have contributed a \$500 fund to the library. Hy Rivkin's young wife, Ann, herself an ardent worker for the C.C.F. cause, earlier contributed the same amount for the Rivkin memorial fund.

Book-plates will be designed to mark the volumes purchased, and it is intended to hang plaques in the library to tell visitors of the two Winnipeg socialists whose lives contributed much to the advance of the C.C.F.

G. Chudleigh Dies At Medicine Hat

Members of the Blindless C.C.F. Club have been saddened by the death of their late president, G. S. Chudleigh, who passed away in a Medicine Hat hospital at the age of 70. He had been a C.P.R. station agent for some 50 years.

He was untiring in his efforts to help build a better social order and won many converts to the C.C.F. movement.

The People's Weekly joins in extending deepest sympathy to the bereaved.

\$145 REALIZED FROM BAZAAR AND TEA, LETHBRIDGE

LETHBRIDGE.—The ladies of the Lethbridge Provincial Constituency C.C.F. Club held a highly successful tea and bazaar on December 18th. They realized over \$145.00 from a tea, sale of work, pantry table and raffle.

Mrs. H. R. Miller was in charge of the bazaar, while Mrs. B. F. Tanner convoked the tea. The afternoon was enjoyed by all present. The winners in the raffle were as follows:

1st prize, a turkey—Mr. Paul O. Pehrson, Lethbridge; 2nd prize, a goose—Mrs. E. McQuarrie, Lethbridge; 3rd prize, a table centre—Miss M. Esplen, Lethbridge; 4th prize, a pair of nylons—Mrs. H. Helmer, Lethbridge; 5th prize, cup and saucer—J. J. Gogan, Lethbridge; 6th prize, pair of diamond socks—Mrs. Haltman, Coal-dale; 7th prize, set of shell jewelry—Mrs. A. Thompson, Lethbridge.

Socialist Legacy

Mr. Robert Addy Hopkinson, who died recently has left \$250,000 (\$1,000,000) to the British Labor Party for "the education of the people of this country in Socialist principles."

Robert Hopkinson was for many years the head of a large engineering firm in Huddersfield, Yorkshire. He was never a member of the Labor Party, though he was a member of the Fabian Society some years ago. He was friendly with the Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., who used to be a teacher in Huddersfield.

FATHER'S MEDAL PRESENTED TO HIS YOUNG SON

At an investiture at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, last month, Viscount Alexander, Governor-General of Canada, presented to four-year-old Kenneth Mitchell, the Distinguished Flying Cross, won by his father, Flt.-Lt. C. G. Mitchell.

Flt.-Lt. Mitchell, who was with the Pathfinder Force, was reported missing March 7, 1945, while on his 46th operational flight with the force. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mitchell, well-known Alberta Socialists, now living in Victoria.

Flt.-Lt. Mitchell, who was born at Lloydminster, June 3, 1912, attended the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and taught school in Alberta prior to joining the forces. He was given the choice of remaining in Canada as instructor or going overseas, and chose the latter. His mother was born in Edmonton and his dad arrived in that city from England in 1890 and moved to Lloydminster in 1906.

Flt.-Lt. Mitchell was well known as a baseball pitcher, basketball player and also excelled as a violinist.

Four-year-old Kenneth, who made the trip to Ottawa with his mother to receive the award, now resides in Victoria.

Annual Meeting Of CCF Women Jan. 12

Annual meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club will be held Monday, January 12, 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. A. G. Campbell, 9837 108th Street.

The work of the past year will be reviewed and election of officers for 1948 will take place.

Contributors to the Deficit Fund

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Only One Alternative

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

FOR the chaos and destruction of liberty that is taking place over most of the world today the only alternative is the Christian and democratic ideology of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Those who suppose what they call free enterprise are pursuing policies that lead straight to dictatorship and to cold-blooded cynical anti-Christian materialism. For today in good times monopoly capitalism has destroyed free enterprise. For the sake of excess profit it has regimented us into artificial scarcity and an inflation of prices. In hard times monopoly enterprise, again for the sake of profit, regiments us into unemployment so that wages can be kept down. Today monopoly enterprise raises costs of homes higher and higher and in the coming depression we who do not now buy for cash will find like thousands did in the last depression that monopoly will confiscate the homes and farms that we then cannot pay for.

Betraying Us
And at all times monopoly enterprise through its monopoly of a so-called free press, propagandizes us into believing that this horrible ungodly cycle of depression, war, inflation, depression and war is a necessary part of life. And all the old lie parties—Liberal, Social Credit and Conservative—which support what they call free enterprise—are actually pursuing policies that are betraying us into the hands of the monopolistic destroyers of our livelihood and our freedom. On the other hand, in every area across the world where the ideals of the co-operative commonwealth have triumphed, the people themselves have demonstrated how democracy can survive in the modern machine age through co-operation, and how through co-operation the people themselves can preserve and practice the Christian injunction to do unto others what one would have done unto oneself.

Cites Scandinavia
Throughout the whole depression of the 1930s co-operation saved the Scandinavian countries from the worst of the horrors that beset the rest of the world. In 1935 the people of New Zealand chose the co-operative way of life through the election of the New Zealand Labor party. Within one year unemployment was wiped out and people were building and living in homes that monopoly which politicians called free enterprise had failed to provide.

In 1944 the people of Saskatchewan chose to adopt the co-operative way of life and in so far as a single province is able, they

have demonstrated what a glorious boon to mankind it to be had, even within one province, by democratic co-operation.

Motorists Regimented
In Alberta our "free enterprise" Social Credit government has regimented every motorist into the hands of the international financial monopolists who control insurance companies. In Saskatchewan by a giant co-operative government plan the motorist gets more protection for \$16 than you and I in Alberta get for \$30 to \$50.

Favor Oil Monopolies
In Alberta "the Social Credit" "free enterprise" government has granted foreign oil monopolies the privilege of confiscating 75% of our oil resources in specified areas larger than anywhere else on the continent.

In Saskatchewan the people's government is developing mineral deposits and forests and electricity for the benefit and profit of the people themselves. In Alberta the Social Credit government has raised taxes to a point that will bring confiscation of farms and homes in the next depression. At the same time the Minister of Public Works, who behind the closed cabinet doors is the real leader of the government, annually throws millions of the taxpayers money into a sort of summer-fallowing of our provincial roads.

Half-Hearted Medical Service
In Alberta a grudging Social Credit government was forced largely by the efforts of the C.C.F. members of the Legislature to give a half-hearted medical service to old age pensioners. In Saskatchewan the government provides more than double what the previous Liberal government gave in 1943, and despite the distortion of fact by monopoly propaganda, today gives more to the aged than any other province in Canada including Alberta with the possible exception of the rich province of British Columbia. Saskatchewan compared to Alberta is a province poor in natural resources. But in Saskatchewan with so little co-operation has given so much. In Alberta with so much monopoly enterprise has given so very little.

The Christian ideal of loving one's neighbor as oneself can be practiced in this modern materialistic world. Democracy can survive in the machine age. But for the chaos and destruction of freedom that is taking place over so much of the world today there must be substituted as the only possible alternative the Christian and democratic ideology of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

U.N. Facts and Faces

MEXICO



Mexico is a land of contrasts, from the influences of its ancient Indian cultures to its Twentieth Century democracy, from its tropical states to its mountainous plateau, from its tremendous mineral output to its still developing farm land. At the center of its great central plateau is the beautiful capital, Mexico City, which surveys a country that produces everything from gold to oil, from handicraft products to great paintings. Her 22,000,000 people share an area of 760,000 miles, which touches on both the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, the United States and the heart of Central America. Her permanent representative at the U.N. Headquarters is Luis Padilla Nervo. Her flag has vertical green, white and red stripes with a centered crest.

Denmark's New Government

By Reginald Spink

COPENHAGEN (CPA).—Denmark has a Social-Democratic Government once again. At the general election on October 28th, the party won nine seats, increasing its representation from 48 to 57 in a lower house of 148.

The new government will be a minority one, a fortnight's negotiations after the election having failed to produce a majority combination. In the circumstances it will not be able to put through its full program, but will have to seek support on individual items.

Economic Mess
Hence there will be no socialization and caution will have to be observed in social policy. The government's main preoccupation will be to get the country out of the economic mess which is the legacy of two years of would-be laissez-faire "Liberal" government.

It will also seek to subdue the agitation of nationalist circles over the Schleswig question, which has diverted attention from fundamental economic problems.

In this it can depend on some support from the Radical and Conservative People's Parties and, though this is not wanted, from

the Communist splinter party.

Full results of the election were as follows:
Social Democrats 57 (48)
Liberal Farmers 49 (38)
Conservatives 17 (26)
Radicals 10 (11)
Communists 9 (8)
Single-Taxers 6 (3)
Danish Unity Party 0 (4)

Communists Lose
The heaviest losers were the Communists, whose seats and votes were halved, and the ultra-nationalist Danish Unity Party, which was wiped out.

There is some tendency toward concentration on the two large parties.

It will be observed that there is no Social Credit party in Denmark (there is no such movement anywhere in Scandinavia). The equally unrealistic Single-Tax party, however, succeeded in doubling its seats. It advocates a doctrinaire policy based on Henry George's single tax on land, and fought the election on the abolition of all other taxation (direct or indirect), as well as all social services and public education.

The new government will be led by Hans Hedtoft, who was Minister of Social Affairs in the first post-war coalition government. Mr. Hedtoft is 44 and has grown up with the Labor movement.

"Electronic Brain"

MATHEMATICIANS had better start negotiating a "job protection agreement" with their employers. A new "electronic brain" machine, invented by the United States National Bureau of Standards, will do their work many times faster than the most highly-trained human being could.

Each of the machines will cost about \$300,000, a bureau spokesman said, "but it can solve in 10 minutes a problem which would take a skilled mathematician three years, even if he worked day and night."

"Ordinary computations" are performed by the machine in less time than it takes a man to "snatch his hand from a hot stove."

This "electronic brain" is a more complicated application of the invisible force, called an "electronic eye," which opens a door when you approach it.

The new machines will be used for complex calculations in atomic research and other sciences.—"Labor."

MINERS DELIVER GOODS

British coal miners are delivering the goods. The Labor government fixed 4,000,000 tons a week as the target. For three weeks the miners exceeded the goal. Last week they boosted production 400,000 tons above the same week last year.

NAME-O-GRAPH

Answer
M. J. COLDWELL

Vote For Yourself

(Continued from Page 4)
wealth, no great power potential. If a C.C.F. government in Alberta cannot make good on this promise then it is everlastingly true that Alberta has no natural resources. It is only true that corporations, foreign or domestic, have found in the place where Albertans live wonderful sources of wealth, to be developed for their great profit, at their pleasure.

We cannot have it both ways. Only Alberta people by their vote can say which way it is. Vote for yourself or the corporations.

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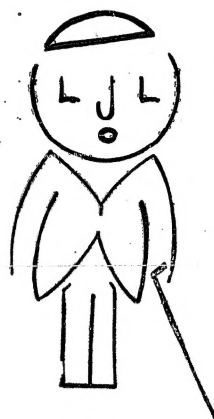
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NAME-O-GRAPH

By Mulvenna



The sketch shown is made from block capital letters. When deciphered, it becomes a well-known name. No two letters touch and no letter is seriously distorted. Whose name is hidden in the above sketch? When you think you have it, turn to page 6 for the correct result

A BIT OF Nonsense

A woman was driving along a country road when she saw a couple of repair men climbing up electric poles.

"Look at those fools!" she exclaimed. "They think I never drove a car before."

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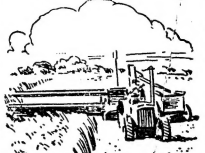
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Health IN CANADA

By Mrs. V. C. FLINT, Health Convener, U.F.W.A.

THE health of the Canadian people—is like a voice crying in the wilderness, but hark! A mumbly 'is heard—it becomes louder, and every five years or so even louder! As election day approaches our Prime Minister and our Minister of Health assures us that they have the health of the Canadian citizens at heart and that something must and is going to be done about it... in fact they lead you to believe that national health is right on your doorstep, and they would like to throw in some health insurance as well. These are vital issues to the people of Canada and should not be allowed to be used as political footballs, tossing them in the ring at the time of an election, and then hauling them out to be placed on the shelf until another election.

Ministers Reas ure Us

The one-time Minister of Pensions and National Health (Mr. Power) assured us in 1935, "that the state has as much responsibility to look after the health of its citizens, as it has to protect them against burglary or any other social calamity."

In 1945, the Honorable Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare, tells us, "that national health should be improved, and that the benefits of modern science and medical care extended to all parts of the nation and all sections of the population."

Draft Bill Disappears

In 1942 the Heagerty Report appeared with a first "Draft Bill" and was presented to the Social Security Committee for consideration. This draft bill covered an Act representing health insurance, public health, the conservation of health, and the prevention of disease. What became of this draft bill which estimated on the 1941 census the total cost of a health program would be \$21.60 per capita, a small sum indeed to institute a system of health insurance—the provinces alone were spending 10% on prevention and 90% on cure.

Inadequate

In 1945, the Dominion-Provincial Conference had its first meeting, and the Honorable Brooke Claxton presented the Health Insurance proposals. These proposals look inadequate as the public is left in doubt as to whether the provinces can raise their share of the cost, how it will be administered, and also as to the services they should be able of receiving.

Infant Deaths Up

While these honorable members in the last twelve years have been playing around with this vitally important question of national health, 130,000 infants were lost on the home front during World War II, against 41,000 dead and presumed dead in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and less than half of our service men qualified for the highest classification when examined. The latest statistics show that in 1945 infant death rates have increased; deaths under one year of age rose 15,081 from 14,823 in 1945. Deaths under one month were also up to 8,880 compared to 8,244 in 1945.

Increase in Deaths

For the whole population figures for 1946 as compared to 1945 showed an increase in deaths of tuberculosis, influenza, measles, acute poliomyelitis, and poliocephalitis; cancer and pneumonia. The maternal death rate in Canada as a whole is exceedingly high, 900 mothers die each year in child-birth.

The provinces with the best health services are those with the most wealth, but even here rural mothers and babies do not get the

same health facilities as urban mothers and babies.

Take Alberta for example, a province 3rd highest in wealth—61.5% of the population is rural—the rural infant death rate is 59 per 1,000 live births, and the urban rate is 32.

There are two cities in Alberta with a population of 30,000 or over—23% of the population is located in these cities and 50% of the doctors practicing there. This situation—higher rural infant death rates, and concentration of doctors in urban centres—is duplicated all over Canada.

If there were planned national suicide for rural areas it couldn't be more adequately administered than under present health facilities. It is the right of every Canadian citizen to have equal health facilities, regardless of the economic area in which they live. Our greatest need in Canada today is proper maternal and child care services.

Surveys Available

Many rural and farm organizations have become vitally concerned over the health situation and rightly so. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture made an intensive study of the health needs of Canada and presented a brief on the principles of health as well as putting out a booklet, "March in Health".

The Health Study Bureau, Toronto, under the Hon. George Hoadley, compiled the "Review" on Canadian Health Needs, a comprehensive study on health covering Canada which surely opens the eyes of the citizens of Canada. A manager of a Wheat Pool said, "If all the taxpayers fully realized the facts brought out in this 'Review,' it would not take long to get government action which would result in some reasonable medical services, instead of the hit and miss plan we have in effect today."

Must Have a Plan

Our citizens are our greatest asset and we must have a plan and a worthwhile plan to take care of this No. 1 enemy—disease. The most logical plan is to have health services instituted immediately which will be adequate for all rural people in Canada and which will be co-ordinated in a general national plan—covering a medical examination including a serological test for syphilis before the issuance of a marriage license by the civil authority, or the publication of banns by the clergyman.

Saskatchewan has found their "pre-marital physical examination including a serological test for syphilis" proving very practical said Dr. H. S. Doyle, director of the venereal disease control division of the public health department in the Canadian Public Health Association.

With regard to immigration, have we any right to import new Canadians if we cannot provide adequate health services for those we already have? Canada has been so short-sighted in the wastage of its most valuable asset—its children—that no wonder we face a population problem at this stage of our development.

Emigrate to U.S.

In addition to this constant drain at the source through probable deaths of our child population, we have lost four million Canadians by emigration since Confederation, seeking better opportunity in the United States. Many of these were doctors—in fact 10% of our medical school output were lost to Canada, a loss Canada could ill afford.

The women of Canada, who are 60% of our voting population, should rise up in indignation at



"Oh, Good! I see they're making a prefabricated bathroom for \$2,500.00."

I Think I Am Lucky

By Phyllis Turnbull

A Lewisham woman here contrasts her life in Britain today as compared with what it was in a "Depressed Area" before the war

I THINK I am lucky. I live in a "prefab" with my husband, a building worker, and my two children, aged six and four.

We have a beautiful little home, which is most convenient to run with all its modern fittings, including a coke fire for heating the water and the house (a separate water-heater is provided for the summer); large cupboards in all the rooms; a bright, roomy kitchen, complete with vegetable rack and special shelves for saucepans and draining crockery.

My husband has done the garden, and we have a nice lawn, flower beds and a vegetable patch. All this at a rent which any family can afford.

Life On the Dole

When we sit together in the evening, after having put the children to bed, we sometimes talk of what we call "the bad old days."

Before the war I lived with my parents in a "depressed area," where two out of three bread-winners in our town were out of work and spent their time queuing at the Labor Exchange. Now we have to queue for some of our rations, it is true, but we do at least know we shall get them in the end. In those days there was queuing day after day, with no results.

No Work

We were a big family, and I remember the look on my mother's face as we sat and waited for my father's step outside, wondering whether perhaps at last he had had some luck. But it was always the same. No work. Then, I remember, the shops were full of good things; but millions couldn't buy because they had not the money.

My husband has a steady job the tragic waste of their contribution to the nation, and against idle election talk held out to them and their offsprings as a sop. If parliament ever needed storming it is now before 1948 can send out new statistics on rising infant death rates, and before more immigrants are brought into Canada to take the place of our dead children and mothers.

Our health system must be changed to protect our citizens first and give them their chance to live, then if immigration is needed to be in a position to offer them attractive health facilities in a much more attractive Canada.

with no constant fear of unemployment, so that we know we can afford to buy what is available. By comparison with my childhood days, we are living like millionaires.

Children Healthier

Of course, things are difficult: there are some things we should like more of, but I can't say that I ever feel hungry, and when I look at my own children and the children of our neighbors, they look far healthier and bonnier in every way than the children who had the misfortune to be born in the "hungry thirties."

I don't seem to remember any agitation that we were underfed in those days. It seems funny to me that there should be all this fuss in certain quarters now, when everybody can afford to buy their rations. Perhaps it is that the "better off" can't buy as much as they would like. Well, of course, they may think that's a shame, but if they had gone without, like I did, when the shops were groaning with food to be bought, they might now be thankful, as I am, that things are more fairly shared.

Easy To Grumble

I know it's always easy to grumble; most of us don't need much encouragement to have our little moan! But at a time like this, when there is a shortage all over the world of most of the things we eat—other countries being much worse off than we are I think it is rather dishonest for certain people, who know the facts perfectly well and that it is not the fault of the Government, to spend their time going round trying to make people grumble.

To me it seems a funny way of helping the country through difficult times. After all, we have got family allowances and increased pensions for the old people, which makes things so much easier than they were before the war.

No, I don't think Old Mother Hubbard voted Labor. If she had, she would certainly have found her fair share when she went to her cupboard, including a bone for the dog!

Two young lads on their way home from Sunday School were solemnly discussing the lesson.

"Do you believe there is a Devil?" inquired one of them. "Why no," said the other. "It's just like Santa Claus—it's your father!"

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from Page 1)

with emotion, he said, "Boy, you'd never guess in a million years who it was! I never was so thrilled in my life. I never expect to have anything so wonderful happen around here again. Do you know who it was? Robert Montgomery!" I guess I must not have looked properly impressed, because he exclaimed, "Did you get it? Robert Montgomery! The movie star! And if you are wondering about the screwy sense of values that pays an Errol Flynn three times as much as the President of the United States, maybe the story of the service station attendant's great moment provides some sort of a clue."

But this isn't a piece in which I have set out to pick on our cousins across the line. We have some queer things happen in Canada, too. I know a man who went to Europe to fight for his country when he was eighteen years of age, in the first world war. He had a shrapnel bullet go through him in an attack on the Somme. He crawled back to a dressing station, alternately dragging himself a few yards, then fainting away, regaining consciousness to crawl a little further, then passing out again, and so on through a hell of blood and mud and pain. It was a "Blighty" but the wound wasn't allowed to get properly healed before he was back in it again, for over a year as a scout, creeping over no man's land at night, looking for holes in the enemy's wire. Then a leave which was spent in invalidism in a hospital getting attention to the old unhealed wound. He hadn't got back to France when the Armistice came. They gave him a tiny pension for the gunshot wound.

Came the last war and he was in it again. In a job that kept him on the go in all kinds of weather and for all kinds of hours, he got himself a good case of a chronic ailment and was sent back to Canada shortly before the war ended. He received another little pension for that. The two added together wouldn't enable him to keep a pet canary without going in the hole. That doesn't matter so much. He wouldn't lose much if he lost both the piffing little pensions. But it is a bit maddening when he receives evidence that the policy of the government of

his country is to try to dig up some excuse why his pension should be reduced. They've discovered that he had pneumonia when he was five years old! Might that have had something to do with the condition for which the pension is being given?

The news tonight tells us that the Canadian meat packers will clean up a cool ten million dollars on their inventories as a result of the increase in meat costs. But a man who missed his chance of achieving things he could have achieved, by giving his country four of the key years of his young life, and then went back to serve again, is in danger of losing a petty little pension because his government wants to "economize". Seems sort of haywire, doesn't it?

Good Government

(Continued from Page 1)

revived," he said. "But, I ask you to take note of who is saying that the present Alberta government is a 'good' government. The daily newspapers, the financial people, the power companies, the oil companies, they're all completely unanimous about the 'goodness' of the present government."

Why Not?

"And why not?" "From their point of view—from the point of view of all the interests which are now fattening, or hope to fatten, on the rich resources of Alberta, it is indeed a 'good' government." Mr. Roper quoted from the Farm and Ranch Review which recently charged that: "Grants that have been made by the Alberta government (to oil companies) are greater than are obtainable anywhere in the United States and compare with the great concessions that dictate governments have issued in South America, in Africa and in Mexico."

"Yes, the fellows who are getting that kind of a handout do think it is a 'good' government," the C.C.F. Leader said.

Not Good Government

"But for the Alberta people as a whole it is not a good government. Both from the standpoint of policy and administration it is a thoroughly bad government," he added.

1944 Figures

The C.C.F. spokesman said when he had asked for the source of the figures used by the government purporting to represent the amount

spent by the oil companies in the search for oil, he was referred to a statement by the Alberta Petroleum Association in 1944.

"You will remember," he said, "that the oil men spent thousands of dollars in huge newspaper advertisements in that campaign, supporting the government and opposing the C.C.F."

"But, the Financial Post tell us (in its issue of November 29, 1947), only \$75,000,000, not \$165,000,000 has been spent on the search for oil in all of Canada since people first started to search for oil in Canada a hundred years or so ago. And Turner Valley alone has produced oil with a value twice as great as all that has been spent," the speaker declared.

"And gasoline went up in price again the other day! Apparently the more oil we get the more it's going to cost us," he said.

Cites Auto Insurance

The C.C.F. Leader said another example of bad government in Alberta is the automobile insurance legislation passed at the last session of the legislature. Public opinion in Alberta last year demanded a compulsory automobile insurance act such as that in force in Saskatchewan. "Even the Social Credit convention asked for it!" he recalled.

"But did the government give the people what they asked for? No, sir! They passed an act to compel the Alberta motorist to buy ordinary public liability insurance from private insurance corporations at rates as high as the traffic will bear. So you as an Alberta motor car owner pay anything from thirty dollars up, to get insurance protection that is much less valuable than the Saskatchewan motor car owner is getting for a maximum of \$6.00."

Mr. Roper said. Alberta motorists paid at least three million dollars more in 1947 than they need to have paid for automobile insurance, because the government which they elected to serve them, played instead into the hands of the insurance corporations, the speaker charged. "That, my friend, is bad government," he declared.

Points to Education

It was bad government also that allowed the school system of the province to sink into the denorable state revealed by the Alberta Educational Council last year, he reminded the radio audience.

Bad Roads

In referring to the bad government in connection with the administration of the public works department, Mr. Roper challenged: "Does anyone in the province seriously believe that the taxpayers have received value for the forty million dollars Mr. Fallow has spent on roads?"

Mr. Roper cited three other examples of bad government now in the courts: The notorious Athabasca oil sands deal in which three quarters of a million dollars of the public's money has been spent on a deal in which the province "puts up the money and a private company promoter gets the benefit." It has been necessary to start court action to try to recover some of the taxpayers' money from the company promoter, he pointed out.

Then, he said, "there is the northern land clearing fiasco, which is the subject of a lawsuit, and the Magrath Woolen Mill project, also in the courts."

"In fact," he said, "a good part of newspaper space is taken up in Alberta these days with the various court cases and investigations which reflect incompetence and incapacity in the government of the province."

He recalled that it was just over three years ago that Saskatchewan elected a C.C.F. government. In the short time there have been some remarkable achievements, contended Mr. Roper who referred to "the hospitalization scheme which provides complete hospitalization for five dollars a year; an automobile insurance scheme which protects every resident of the province; and which costs the motor car owner not more than one-fifth of the cost of ordinary public liability in-

urance if bought from a private corporation; \$72,000,000 cut off the provincial debt."

"Saskatchewan is a poor province. It hasn't any of the great natural resources which make Alberta a wealthy province," he reminded the audience. "But a C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan has done so much with so little, while the Social Credit government of Alberta by comparison has done so little with so much."

"We haven't good government in Alberta."

"We have bad government in Alberta. Its policies are bad and its administration is bad. It is time for a change," he concluded.

Drastic Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

of cheese instead of 55,750,000 (in the old contract); she will get only 80,000,000 dozens of eggs instead of the 86,000,000 she got in 1947; she will get only 195,000,000 pounds of bacon instead of 250,000,000 pounds delivered in 1947; she will get only 45,000,000 pounds of beef instead of 50,000,000 in 1947. (Contract amounts for eggs, bacon and beef in 1947 were set much higher, but were not fulfilled.)

At the same time prices charged to Britain under the new contract have risen steeply: bacon is increased 37 per cent; cheese 5c a pound; spring eggs 5c a dozen and fall eggs 3 1/2c a dozen, and beef increased range from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

While some price adjustment seemed inevitable, many Canadian farmers believe that we need not have "soaked" Britain quite so hard if costs, particularly on feed grains, had been held in this country.

Prices in Britain Steady
Sidelight on the contract—while the increased contract prices will be reflected at once by higher prices in Canada; the British consumer's prices will not go up, since groceries in Britain are still under careful control and government subsidies are paid on basis foods.

Canadians will likely pay 15c a pound more for a pound of bacon, 5c more for a pound of cheese, and a continuing high price for eggs. All meats in Canada seem due for a rise.

Big Shot Revelry

(Continued from Page 1)

Lester Velie of "Collier's" staff. This type of "kyping," the article makes it clear, is different from other forms of tax cheating, in that it is recognized as "legitimate" by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Under the law, "ordinary and necessary" expenses to secure business are tax-free. What's "ordinary and necessary?" That's "up to the businessman himself; if he says so, it is," the magazine explains.

Then it goes on to describe some of the extraordinary high jinks put on by corporations in the name of "ordinary and necessary" expenses. Nothing in the old Roman caravans would surpass these latter day saturnalias.

Round the World Junket

For example, when Pan-American Airways recently inaugurated a new round-the-world service, "it did so with a global flight of publishers; editors and public officials so prominent that their names alone made news." These junketers were treated like princes on the 13-day "sky trek"; they met with rulers of many lands, and "along with the world travel and regal entertainment the guests were showered with gifts," including a gold wrist watch to each.

"Supercolossal" Spree
Hollywood, in particular, arranges "supercolossal junkets," the magazine explains. When

Warner Brothers unveiled a movie known as "Dodge City," it arranged to transport newspaper writers and movie stars on two special trains to Dodge City, Kans. One came from New York, the other from Hollywood, and then an extravagant spectacle was put on, including a "premier" of the movie.

Liquor flowed so freely that the journalists were in no condition to show up for the premiere. "Canned handouts had to be rushed back home to their editors," according to "Collier's."

The magazine describes an even more super-duper junket organized for New York magazine writers by an advertising agency in order to get publicity for a cigarette company.

Just Call "George"
"Insured for \$1,000,000 each, the writers were flown to Nashville, Tenn., in two airplanes, each equipped with a bar," the article reveals.

"In a local hotel, taken over lock, stock and bar by the host, the journalists found they could order anything—a case of Scotch or pompano or papillotes, at the dead of the night—simply by picking up the phone and asking for 'George'."

As highlight of three days of festivities, the guests were taken on a "fishing party" at a nearby lake. Here's how "Collier's" pictured it:

"As the guests settled down dreamily under the Tennessee sun, the Sunday afternoon stillness was broken by a gentle, almost apologetic put-put of a specially designed, fish-reassuring outboard motor. There glided into view a floating bar, complete with bottles, lemons, olives, ice and a soft-voiced barman."

Many other such gaudy and glittering entertainment spectacles are portrayed in the article—the cost of which, the magazine comments, is largely "deductible for tax purposes." Just another example of Uncle Sam in the role of "goat."

Aid For Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Urge Larger Grants
4. It resolved that increased operating costs at a Provincial University should be met by larger Provincial grants and not be borne by the students in the form of higher tuition fees.

Aid to Europe
5. Whereas it is essential that the economies of Europe and Asia be rebuilt.

And whereas North America is the only area that has the resources to aid the world's recovery.

We therefore urge:

(1) That food, capital goods, and raw materials be made available to co-operating nations to be administered by them in accordance with their collective plan.

(2) That such assistance must not be used as a means of interfering with the internal affairs of nations receiving it, and should, as soon as possible, be placed under the appropriate agency of the United Nations.

(3) That Canada should immediately declare herself ready to take her full part in such a recovery plan.

Aid to Students
6. We urge that the Government of Canada extend the principle of aid to students, as established by D.V.A., to all those who, on the basis of merit, are qualified for university education.

7. We urge the Canadian Government to raise the standard of the Public Service by broadening the field of opportunity for university graduates who wish to serve Canada, and by providing, for trained personnel, an attractive Canadian alternative to joining the exodus to the United States.

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